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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

"A Revelation from the Chivalry."

The Baltimore *American* says as the chances of maintaining the great struggle become more and more uncertain in the South, then men who have done so much to bring it on upon false pretexts become more and more fierce in their bitter animosity, and desire to make the people of the two sections utterly irreconcilable. Every taunt that can be uttered, every provocation and insult that can be hit upon, is devised to widen the breach, and make that struggle fiendish and malignant, which began measurably with moderation and a lingering regard for members of the same nationality. In this work the press there has always played a distinguished part, beginning with the Charleston Mercury, and that paper having given the key-note in its fierce hatred and contempt for all not up to its standard of what was *aristocratic*, the others have gradually chimed in, outdoing their preceptor in this matter at last. Indeed, whilst the Mercury has to some extent accepted the wholesome lessons forced upon it of late, and toned down its savage utterances in the presence of a foe who has compelled respect, its co-laborers get worse in their angry demonstrations, as perhaps the best method, in their estimation, of making their dupes fight to the death in a bad and failing cause. The American has been struck with this condition of things by the sight of a veritable copy of the Richmond Whig, of as late a date as June 25th, dealing with these matters. It has an article which, in its way, is a curiosity, and yet so in harmony with other sentiments of the leaders of the rebellion, and especially with the current sentiment hitherto in the Cotton States, that, queer as it is, it will not at this time, we imagine, greatly surprise any here. We propose to quote it entire:

The Master Race.—Since the great battle of Shiloh, and including it, we have had an almost uninterrupted series of victories. We have encountered the enemy generally with heavy odds against us, and frequently behind intrenchments, but in no single instance, unless it be the unexplained affair at Lewisburg, have Southern troops failed to exhibit *superior manhood* to the mongrel and many tongued enemy.

Indeed the whole experience of the war is an attestation of the truth long since discovered by impartial observers that the master race of this continent is found in the Southern States. Of a better stock, originally, and habituated to manlier pursuits and exercises, they have ruled in affairs of State by force of the stronger will and larger wisdom that pertain to and distinguish superior races of men, while on the field of battle they have in every contest held a priority of place, conceded to them by their present adversaries.

Now, if that is not sublimated impudence and self-complacency combined, we know nothing about it. On the sun for the last half year nearly, it would only be a tedious matter to enumerate all the races in which they have distinguished themselves in a hot chase after that "last ditch." A glance at the vacated region tells the story at once, since they have been made to trot across Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and from other localities innumerable. If we take one memorable instance alone in which these very Richmond gentlemen made the most remarkable time in rebel annals, it settles the case forever against them, they themselves being compelled to condemn the "Richmond Blues," their crack corps, for their lack of everything which constitutes a "master race." If we take the other or following pink in this claim to what is "chivalrous" and dominant, all must remember the flight from Hilton Head encounter, in which the Charlestonians just as highly distinguished themselves in the same line as their Richmond friends did at Roanoke. What makes this claim more comical as coming from Richmond is that no one can associate in the past Henry A. Wise with other *than most valorous utterances*, whilst his real exploits have only made more remarkable and shameful his wholesale and defiant brags and running.

If we turn to the West, continues our Baltimore contemporary, all must remember the persistent uproar kept up in the Southern papers over the Texas regiment that passed through Nashville on their way to Kentucky. Every one of them was a prodigy of strength and valor and horsemanship; could beat Pawnees in their ability to pick up their weapons from the ground whilst at full speed—their bowie-knives were to slash men in two as a housewife might a parsnip, and their rifles were treble death. But, alas! on an unfortunate occasion for them, they encountered "Willich's Germans" at the Green river bridge; the Texan colonel was slain, and they were so completely wiped out at close quarters that they have never been heard of since, except as the remains of a disorganized and rabble set of bacon and horse stealers, as they fled through Nashville. But why multiply cases when the object of all this reckless gasconade is merely to keep the breath of life in the nostrils of a doomed rebellion? We quote again:

This natural dominancy of the Southern people has had much to do in bringing on the war. The inferior race, grown strong in numbers and ambitious from prosperity, have revolted against and now seek to overthrow and destroy those whose superiority was a constant source of envy and self-reproach. There is no fiercer malevolence than that of caste, and it is this which has so long stirred the Yankee bile. Always, in the presence of the Southern gentleman, he has felt a strong and painfully repressed impulse to take off his hat. This conscious inferiority has galled the jealous and malignant creature until he has broken out in servile insurrection. He has vainly concluded that his numbers *can overwhelm* and exterminate the subjects of his envy, and that he, succeeding to the broad acres and liberal habitudes of the Southern gentry, will come to be looked upon as a gentleman too!

If this is not "piling up the agony," what, in the name of all that is republican and Jeffersonian, is? It is worth something to find the chivalry trying in this manner to put themselves "right upon the record." Twenty millions of people in revolt against three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders! Day is breaking, full surely, when such revelations as these come up from Old Virginia. We quote once more:

With us the contest is one for hereditary rights, for the sacred things of home, for the old repute of the better blood—with the Yankee it is a rebellious and infatuated struggle for a place he is unworthy of, for privileges he would degrade, for property he would barter, and for institutions he could neither comprehend nor enjoy. It is the old and never-ending strife between patrician and proletarian, between gentle and vile. It is the offer of battle on a new field of muscle against spirit—numbers against courage. It is not upon Southern soil and among the descendants of Cavaliers and Huguenots that this battle will go in favor of brute force.

It may be that the armies in front of this city are about to rush into mortal wrestle. When they meet it will not, perhaps, be upon such unequal terms as we have generally encountered. But should there be as great inequality of numbers as on other fields, it may and will be neutralized here, as it ever has been, by the superior courage and constancy of our troops. True to their lineage, their fame, their pledges, their principles—true to the expectations and prayers of all who love them—true to the immeasurable interests that hang on the issue—the soldiers who fight for liberty and native land will never give back, never weary, never cease to strike till certain and glorious victory perches on their banners.

If any one, comments the American, can read this long rigmarole, dictated by the seemingly impracticable folly and presumption of the "chivalry," the "descendents of the Cavaliers and Huguenots," and not feel that only a good whipping will ever enable them to be tolerated on this Continent, he is behind the spirit of the times—he is not posted up with the causes which have dictated this conflict. Taking the issues they tender as those of fact, the question at once arises whether this little knot of pretenders, these "Don Quixotes of the Southern plantations" as the Cologne Gazette happily termed them, are to *dominate* all that was once reverenced here by those who founded the Republic? What a homily for the Democracy of the land—what a creed for those who have, in the past, built all their triumphs on the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and the other worthies of the Revolution. It is something to get into the merits of the case, it is much to learn what Jefferson Davis is fighting for, what Barnwell Rhett fell for the other day. Let the people take heed to all this. Let them make up their minds as to whether the teachings and the practices of two-thirds of a century here have all been based on a stupendous mistake; whether, in short, republican government is a dream and a farce, or a living, breathing beneficence, calculated to elevate and benefit the masses of the human race. If satisfied that they are on the right quest, let the masses fight for their old principles, die for them, if need be, but never talk of surrender to a set of pretentious starvelings whose amazing folly and assumptions are the disgrace of this continent and of the age in which they live.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. NO. 7.

New Recruiting Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following is the substance of a general order that has just been issued from the War Department:

In organizing new regiments of volunteers, the Governors of States are authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization, with authority to muster in recruits as they are enlisted.

If any recruits shall be enlisted who shall afterwards, on medical inspection, prove to have been obviously unfit for the service at the time of his enlistment, all the expenses caused thereby shall be paid to such officer, to be stopped against him from any payment that may be coming to him from the Government, thereafter. Any officer thus appointed and mustered shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his Company, and should he fail to secure an organized Company within such reasonable time as the Government may designate, his men may be transferred to some other Company, his appointment be revoked, and he be discharged without pay, unless the Governor shall think it proper to give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men have been transferred.

Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week; when they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such discharges to the Adjutant General of the State, and also to the Adjutant of the Regiment, noting particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment.

As soon as the organization of a regiment is completed, it will be carefully inspected by the mustering officer for the State, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present. No absentees except the sick in the hospital will be counted. He will also compare the muster in the rolls, and if found correct, will sign the roll, certifying to the muster of each man at the date of his enlistment.

Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong. Until regiments are organized and their muster roll completed, they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States, and all the requisitions for Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance stores, and contracts for subsistence, will, if approved by them, be allowed and not otherwise.

Where it is desired by the Governors of the States, the United States Officers of the Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance Departments may turn over stores to the State authorities, to be issued by them in accordance with the Regulations and accounted for to the proper bureau of the War Department.

Persons travelling under the order of the Governor of any State, on business connected with the recruiting service, will be allowed the actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the mustering and disbursing officer on the presentation of the account, accompanied by proper vouchers, and the order under which the journey was performed.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, James River, July 6, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—It is so long since I have written to you that I am almost ashamed to begin again, but the reason was, that I had nothing to write that I thought would be interesting. We have been in three fights, and perhaps an account of them would be of interest, at least to some of your numerous readers.

On Thursday, June 26th, we were ordered to harness up and be ready to move, and at two o'clock we started for the scene of action, at Mechanicsville, which had already commenced. We arrived on the field at half-past 3, and immediately commenced firing with shell and canister, and it was not long before the secesh skedaddled.—We then fired shell with five-second fuse, at a secesh battery, till a brigade of rebels undertook to flank our battery. In one minute the battery was faced in that direction pouring canister into them at the rate of twelve discharges to the minute; as usual, they skedaddled. It was getting dark then, and the firing soon ceased on both sides, and we slept on the battle-field.

The next morning we fell back to Gaines' Hill, where we had one of the hardest fights of the war. Our battery was not engaged until evening.—The infantry was driven back, and did not rally to the support of our battery as they should have done, and consequently we had no support. I could not blame the infantry for they had been fighting all day against superior numbers, and were out of ammunition. We fired spherical case shell and canister until the rebels were within five yards of the muzzles of our guns; we then limbered up, and left the field.—We had to leave two guns and seven dead comrades on the field. We would have brought all our guns along, but the men were killed or wounded at them. I was acting gunner and all the boys were wounded at our gun except myself. Two of us limbered up our gun, and it generally takes six men to do it. We crossed the Chickahominy and rested till Saturday night, when we took up the line of march for the left of our lines, which we reached Sunday night, and on Monday afternoon we had our third fight. It began about two o'clock. Our caissons were ordered to leave the field before the battle commenced, and when we were nearly out of ammunition, they could not be found. We soon run out of ammunition and Gen. McCall ordered us to leave the field. If our ammunition had lasted ten minutes longer we would all have been captured, for the rebels came in front with a large force and at the same time flanked us with a larger force than we had on the field. Reinforcements soon came up for our men and the rebels were driven from camp. Our guns did not reply, but a division took a little walk of about five minutes, and, without firing a gun, quietly relieved them of their pieces, and took the soldiers in charge for safe keeping. They had seven small pieces, and a good stock of ammunition. Our lines have been advanced, and we are now entrenching ourselves. Our communication is now uninterrupted and much cheaper. The papers will have it that Jackson was fighting us on Thursday and Friday, which is a mistake. *He only came in on Friday evening near dusk.* The papers publish very little of a reliable nature, so far as that great, masterly and strategical movement is concerned. I asked one of the rebels whether they had seen any "big shells" come into their ranks, meaning from the gunboats. He replied, "Yes, about the size of an *ordinary knapsack.*" They *do* throw heavy shells.

Of our losses, I would fain not speak, but so it must be to complete the story. Out of 8,000 men the Reserves took in, we can barely muster 3,500.—Among our missing are Generals McCall, Reynolds, and Meade; Colonels Simmons, Hayes, Gallagher and Jackson, with field and line officers in proportion. LEBANON.

The Pennsylvania Reserves in the Late Battles.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

SEVENTH PENNA. RESERVES CAMP, Harrison's Landing, July 9, 1862.

On Thursday, June 26, we were ordered to get ready for review by Genl. McClellan. The boys accordingly brightened up, and got everything in order, when the sharp report of a Parrott gun told us there was work at hand. Soon the rattle of musketry was heard about a mile from our camp, and we were ordered to get ready to support the 1st and 3d Brigades. We immediately started out, the rebels meanwhile amusing themselves by shelling us from the other side of the river, as we marched along. We went into the fight about four o'clock, and kept it up until nine, when firing ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent. We slept on the ground where we had fought, with nothing to disturb us but an occasional shot from the outer guards. During this engagement we were about seventy-five yds. apart. The bullets came in a perfect hurricane, and the shelling was the most severe we experienced during our trying time. We had been contending against 45,000 men, according to the statement of a prisoner, since confirmed by scores of the "gray-backs" we captured. At three o'clock next morning (27th) we opened on them again, and then slowly retreated to the position at Gaines' Hill, a distance of six miles, where we were joined by the balance of Porter's corps d'armee. Up to this time we had about 8,000 men, of which about 300 had been killed, wounded, and missing.

The enemy pressed us closely, and we had barely got into position when they made one of their impetuous charges on our right, but they were repulsed in gallant style. The fight was kept up for about two hours, when the armies commenced manœuvring, the "rebs" finding it impossible to successfully attack us. They still outnumbered us two to one. About this time the Reserves were ordered to a position, as a body of reserve, to attack at the decisive moment. At four o'clock the order was given, "M'Call's division on the line," and, amid the howling of shells and the whistling of bullets, we marched to the front. Our regiment was on the left, then on the right, then on the right centre, and finally was placed on the left centre.—Here we were ordered to lie down, our company being placed between three pieces of artillery. Here is where we suffered so terribly. We were barely twenty yards from the enemy, and the grape and canister was howling terribly. We drove them until about six o'clock, when "Stonewall" made his first appearance, and fell on our left wing. He succeeded in flanking us, and planted a battery so as to enfilade our entire line. This battery he lost; but the 2d Maine and 4th Michigan broke, and broke our line. We could not stand it; they outnumbered us now four to one, and *they were fresh, whilst we were worn out by our day-and-a-half's fighting, and hardly any sleep.* We fell back, and were met by the Irish Brigade, when we turned and drove the rebels off the field, at the point of the bayonet. They received further reinforcements, but we held the field until next morning, when we crossed the Chickahominy and blew up the bridges. We then took a rest, and next morning started for White Oak Swamp. Everything was decent and in order; we saved our baggage-train, which was nearly twenty miles long! After we had placed the swamp between us and our pursuers we halted, and a short halt it was. The rebels now had another column, directly from Richmond of about 100,000 men, bearing on our left. Add to this that our entire army was not yet united, and you may imagine how "blue" it looked. We had, however, succeeded in making the river, where the gunboats could co-operate with us. We fell back about one and a half miles, and chose our position—our division on the fourth line of battle; our generals telling us *that we would not be "put in"* unless absolutely necessary. We did not wait long before the rebel column advanced on the first line, and almost the first command issued was, "McCall to the front," and double-quick it went. We charged them, and at the point of the bayonet drove them from the ground three times, when we fell back, and fresh troops took our place. The enemy finally withdrew about dark, and next morning we again fell back, and *united* our whole army near the river, at City Point. Here, with great pomposity, they again attacked us, on the 1st of July. "Little Mac" himself commanded, and it would have done your heart good to see them skedaddle. This engagement ended in a total rout. Here we took a brigade of rebs, and a motley crew they were—all drunk. Major Lyman, our provost marshall, tells me that all the rebel prisoners turned into his hands are drunk. This accounts for their fighting so recklessly, I presume. We *again took the line of march next day*, and came to this place. The Confederates planted a battery on a hill and commenced throwing shells into our camp. Our guns did not reply, but a division took a little walk of about five minutes, and, without firing a gun, quietly relieved them of their pieces, and took the soldiers in charge for safe keeping. They had seven small pieces, and a good stock of ammunition. Our lines have been advanced, and we are now entrenching ourselves. Our communication is now uninterrupted and much cheaper. The papers will have it that Jackson was fighting us on Thursday and Friday, which is a mistake. *He only came in on Friday evening near dusk.* The papers publish very little of a reliable nature, so far as that great, masterly and strategical movement is concerned. I asked one of the rebels whether they had seen any "big shells" come into their ranks, meaning from the gunboats. He replied, "Yes, about the size of an *ordinary knapsack.*" They *do* throw heavy shells.

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A Voice from Illinois.

Letter from Governor Yates to President Lincoln—The home State of the president again Aroused—A Bolder and Stronger Policy Urged—Every Loyal Arm to be Employed to Suppress the Rebellion, &c.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has addressed the following letter to President Lincoln, under date of July 11:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Ill., July 11, 1862.

President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

The crisis of the war and of our national existence is upon us. The time has come for the adoption of more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion.

The Government should employ all available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subjugate the traitors. Summon to the standard of the Republic all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the services of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks, who offer us their labor, and who seek shelter beneath the Federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our government and of our children?

Our armies should be directed to forage and quarter on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick or hungry soldier.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce them to obedience and restore the supremacy of the laws. They have by means of sweeping conscriptions gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to butcher our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and *merciless savages in their behalf.*

Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and stormer measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the Republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of *all loyal men*, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

Illinois, already alive with the beat of the drum, and resounding with the *tread of new recruits*, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war, will render foreign intervention impossible, and the arms of the Republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

How General Butler Treats Criminals and Traitors.

We make the following extracts from N. O. papers:

Death of Lieut. De Kay.

Lieut. George C. De Kay, aide-de-camp to Gen. Williams, who was wounded at Grand Gulf on the 26th ult. died at the St. James Hospital, at half-past three o'clock, A. M., June 27th. He was a native of New York, and aged about 22 years. General Shipley issued the proper orders, and the funeral took place with all the honors.

A Female Rebel Disposed of.

While Lieut. De Kay's funeral was passing through the streets of New Orleans, a rebel woman insulted the corpse. The woman was the Mrs. Philips, released from a Washington prison not long since by the Federal authorities. She was arrested and disposed of in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS, June 30, '62.

Special Order No. 150

Mrs. Philips, wife of Philip Philips, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of those children both her husband and herself apologized, and were again forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the passage of the funeral procession of Lieutenant De Kay, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding General if this fact were so, contemptuously replies—"I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that, therefore, she be confined at Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her, with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island. By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and Act'g A. A. G.

Punishment of Yankee Bone Ornament Sellers.

Immediately following this is order 151:

Fidel Keller has been found exhibiting a human skeleton in his book store window, in a public place in this city, labeled "Chickahominy," in large letters, meaning and intending that the bones should be taken by the populace to be the bones of a United States soldier slain in that battle, in order to bring the authority of the United States and our armies into contempt, and for that purpose had stated to the passers by that the bones were those of a Yankee soldier, whereas in truth and fact, they were the bones purchased some weeks before of a Mexican Consul, to whom they were pledged by a medical student.

It is therefore ordered that for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at Ship Island for two years at hard labor, and that he be allowed to communicate with no one on the island except Mrs. Phillips, who has been sent there for a like offence.

Upon this order being read to him, Keller requested that so much of it as associated with him "that woman" might be recalled, which request, seeming to the Commanding General to be reasonable, so much of said order was revoked, and the remainder executed.

Another order is to the following effect:

John W. Andrews exhibited a cross, the emblem of the suffering of our blessed Savior, fashioned for a personal ornament, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier; and having shown this, too, without rebuke, in the Louisiana Club, which claims to be composed of chivalric gentlemen, it is therefore ordered that for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at hard labor for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island, and that he be allowed no verbal or written communication to or with any one except through those headquarters.

The Twiggs Property.

General Butler also issued the subjoined order:

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 46.

All the property in New Orleans belonging to General D. E. Twiggs, and of his minor son, the income of which he has received, and under the charge of his agent, H. W. Palfrey, Esq., consisting of real estate, bonds, notes of hand, Treasury Notes of the United States, slaves, household furniture, &c., is hereby sequestered to be held to await the action of the United States Government.

By order of Major General Butler.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The Suppression of the Common Council, and the formation of new municipal bureaux also forms the subject of another order by Gen. Butler. It appears that the seats of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have all been vacated: one class of them by the expiration of their term of office, and the remainder by their neglect to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by General Order, No. 41 of the Commanding General of the Department.

General Butler and his Famous Woman Order.

The following is a private letter from General Butler to a friend in Boston, explaining the motives which induced him to issue his famous "woman's" order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to order No. 28, leads me to say a word on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

What was the state of things to which the woman order applied?

We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two to four wide, of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejeweled, becrinolined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, towards my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort?

That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we murdered these fine women. I had arrested the men who hurrahed for Beauregard. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that would execute itself. With anxious, careful thought I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you! As a gentleman you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman one must stop her, talk with her, insult her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she addors of New Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any *lying* soldier or officer, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore on the 23d of February last, members of my staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young De Kay, and you will see her punishment, in a copy of the order which I enclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest, I am, truly, your friend,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

THE PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTS CONGRESS.—A Washington letter to the New York *Commercial* says: There is reason to believe that the President receives no small amount of advice from politicians, who intrude upon him with their opinions, and who are sometimes rather more emphatic than courteous. "I tell you, Mr. President," said a senator one day, "unless a proposition for emancipation is adopted by the Government, we will go to the d——l. At this very moment we are not over one mile from h——l." "Perhaps not," replied the President, "as I believe that is just about the distance from here to the Capital, where you gentlemen are in session."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 22, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union; under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—The following Proclamation has just been received:

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means, and his life if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania, for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves, contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by adjoining States. The constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the legislatures at this time. This is no time for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of the legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves. The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them and make victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of government, of order, and of common nationality! One earnest struggle, and peace will again dawn upon us, as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Schedule of Apportionments.—Adams, two companies; Allegheny, fifteen companies; Armstrong, one company; Beaver, two companies; Bedford, two companies; Berks, six companies; Blair, two companies; Bradford, five companies; Bucks, five companies; Butler, three companies; Cambria, two companies; Carbon, two companies; Chester, six companies; Centre, two companies; Clarion and Forest, two companies; Clinton, one company; Clearfield, one company; Columbia, one company; Crawford, two companies; Cumberland, two companies; Dauphin, five companies; Delaware, two companies; Erie five companies; Elk and M'Kean, one company; Fayette, one company; Franklin and Fulton, five companies; Greene, one company; Huntingdon, two companies; Indiana, two companies; Jefferson, one company; Juniata, one company; Lancaster, eight companies; Lawrence, two companies; Lebanon, two companies; Lehigh, two companies; Luzerne, seven companies; Lycoming, three companies; Mercer, two companies; Mifflin, one company; Monroe and Pike, one company; Montgomery, five companies; Montour, one company; Northampton, three companies; Northumberland, two companies; Perry, one company; Philadelphia, fifty companies; Pike, (see Monroe); Potter, one company; Schuylkill, five companies; Snyder, one company; Somerset, two companies; Sullivan and Wyoming, one company; Susquehanna, two companies; Tioga, three companies; Union, one company; Venango, one company; Warren, two companies; Westmoreland, three companies; Wyoming, (see Sullivan); York, three companies.

Huntingdon county is called on for but *two* companies of 101 men each, and to serve but *for nine months*. Who will be first to answer the call?

THE NEWS.

There has been but little war news of interest for a week past.

McClellan's army is quiet on the James river, recruiting in health and strength.

Gen. Pope's command, some forty or fifty thousand strong, is moving toward Richmond. He has issued orders to subsist upon the country in which his operations may be carried on, and to punish more severely all who aid in any manner, the rebel army.

The Grenada (late Memphis) Appeal of the 16th, reports that the Rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat Arkansas, ran down several of our war vessels at Vicksburg.

A battle recently took place in the Indian nation, Kansas, in which we took 125 prisoners, a large number of horses, 1500 head of cattle, 36 loaded mule teams, &c. We also captured 400 mounted Cherokee and Osage Indians, who had come into our camp with white flags.

Morgan's guerilla band has created great excitement in Kentucky and Indiana. They have been doing much mischief. They crossed into Indiana and took Newburg—killing one of our men and taking 250 sick, prisoners.

A free colored man, who was impressed into the rebel service in Virginia on the breaking out of the rebellion, and has been lately in the immediate employ of Genl. Longstreet, has reached Washington, having escaped from Richmond during the confusion there following upon the late battles. He states that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the seven-days battles, is admitted at Richmond to amount to thirty-two thousand. The Confederate army numbered in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty thousand. The fact of the close conscription accounts sufficiently for their being able to gather so large a force. In fact, all the men liable to military duty are in the ranks, except such as got substitutes from Maryland, or from those over or under the legal age. Numbers of the Confederate wounded brought into Richmond were the merest boys. The Confederates are desperate in view of the fact that their present army cannot be replaced, having utterly exhausted the fighting material of the South.

The cavalry under Gen. Pope, made a forced march on the 19th, and a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad, about 35 miles from Richmond. They destroyed the track for several miles, together with the telegraph line, burned up the railroad depot, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition; 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a Captain, who was in charge as a prisoner.

The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm.

Gen. Twiggs died at Augusta, Georgia, on the 15th inst. His treason was the blackest of the whole war, and it consigns his name to eternal infamy.

A Washington despatch on Saturday to the Associated Press, which had gone through the censorship and been approved by it, in reference to military affairs in Virginia, says that "measures are in the course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction or jealousies whatever." From the serious and formal manner in which this is announced, it might be supposed that "unity of action" and "a specific plan of operations" were new ideas that were about to be employed for the first time in the prosecution of the war against the rebels. Whether new or not, let us rejoice that the necessity for co-operation and a specific plan, is at last distinctly and authoritatively recognized.

Major General Halleck is to be the agent through whom a reform in our military administration is to be effected.

It is understood at Washington that during the recent visit of the President to the army on the James river he asked General McClellan if he desired to resume the command of the whole army of the United States, and that the general preferred to retain his command of the forces now under him. It is stated, also, that the chief command has been offered to Major Genl. Pope and declined.

The Washington correspondence of the *Press*, under date of July 20th, says:

Some important movements are on the tapis to give unity and force to the military plans of the Government for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. The city is full of rumors relative to the expected arrival of General Halleck. Some put him in the war office; some make him commander-in-chief of the army; some send him down to the James river and recall General McClellan. My information is a little more positive. I have authority for stating to you that General Halleck does not come here as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union. He may be appointed Secretary of War, but it is believed in well-informed circles that Mr. Stanton will retire to relieve the President of all embarrassment, and that Mr. Lincoln will make General Banks Secretary of War, with General Halleck as military adviser.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE CONVENTION.—We give to-day the important part of the proceedings of the People's Party Convention which assembled in Harrisburg last week. We see nothing seriously objectionable in any of the resolutions, with the exception of one endorsing the radicalism of Wilmot. The nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General, are men of ability and honesty and are unconditionally for the preservation of the Union. We expected to see more of a party feeling in the proceedings of the Convention, but we are gratified that the ruling passion of the party leaders had to give way to the more conservative feeling of the masses. If a few rotten politicians had kept out of the Convention, the character of the body would have been more respectable. We hope the time will come when the People will rise in their might and put down every man aspiring to be a leader in any party who cannot show an honest record.

People's State Convention.

Agreeably to the published call of the State Central Committee, the delegates to the People's State Convention met in the Representative Chamber at Harrisburg on Thursday last, at 11 o'clock.

Thomas M. Marshall, of Alleghany county, was chosen temporary chairman. The credentials of delegates were presented and they took their seats. The usual committees were appointed on permanent organization and resolutions.

In the afternoon the committees reported.

Hon. John C. Knox, of Philadelphia, Attorney General during the administration of Gov. Packer, was selected as permanent President of the Convention. On taking the chair he addressed the convention as follows:

The gentlemen of the convention will please to accept my thanks for their kind partiality in selecting me to preside over their deliberations. I rejoice to be here to-day, acting in concert with the true and loyal men of Pennsylvania, regardless of former political associations, and recognizing at this eventful time as the only true tests of fellowship and communion, love of country, devotion to the American Union, a fixed and unalterable determination to uphold and sustain the Government of the United States, and to resist to the death the enemies of that Government whenever and wherever found. [Applause.]

I rejoice especially to be here, because I can in this way evince my desire to strengthen the hands of that honest man and patriotic statesman, the President of the United States, to cheer him on, and to bid him and his trustworthy counsellors God-speed in their noble labors for the maintenance of our Government and the preservation of our country. [Applause.]

Yes gentlemen, it is to me a source of great pleasure to be able to declare that, in my judgment, the men at the head of our National and State administrations are, in this terrible crisis, doing their whole duty, and are consequently entitled to our entire confidence and our warmest support.

I envy not that man who cannot now look beyond the platform of his party, to the standard of his country.

The question is not now which political party shall administer the government, or what men shall fill its offices, but it is whether there shall be offices to fill or a government to administer, and until this momentous question is settled, for one, I shall act with the men who are the most in earnest in their efforts to destroy this rebellion, and the most determined, signally to punish the rebels, their aiders and abettors.

I repeat, gentlemen, that I have great confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and his chosen counsellors, and I must be permitted to say, that especially do I confide in the clear head, sound mind and honest heart of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, our own immediate representative in the Cabinet.

I say this with a full knowledge that of late a systematic attempt has been made to bring this officer into disrepute, and to cause his removal from the high and responsible position which he now so ably fills.

Every disappointed man, whether for the opportunity of serving his country with a title prefixed to his name, or for furnishing the munitions of war, at large profits, visits his vengeance upon the head of Mr. Stanton. The friends of this officer cannot, of course, complain of the most careful scrutiny into his official conduct, and do by no means deny that he may, like others, have committed mistakes; yet, when it is seen that the most unmeasured abuse is continually lavished upon him and his acts; that he is held responsible for consequences, to prevent which has been entirely beyond his power, and charged with disasters arising from movements, which he neither counselled nor directed, it becomes necessary to look for the causes which have induced, and the motives which have prompted these attacks.

For myself, I believe he has thus been attacked,—

1st, Because he is truly in earnest in his determination to put down this rebellion, and

2d, Because he performs his official duty without fear, favor or affection.

Those of us who are personally acquainted with Mr. Stanton, know that his intellect is of the highest order; that he is possessed of a character for integrity, which even malice has never dared to question, and that what he undertakes to do, he does with all his might.

I do not say that all of his opponents or those who counsel his removal from the War Department, are either knaves or secessionists; but I do say, that the Northern sympathizers with this wicked rebellion, with great unanimity assert that Mr. Stanton ought not to be the Secretary of War, and strange as it may seem the very patriotic gentleman who have no objections to contracts which yield very large profits, have also discovered that the manner in which he conducts his departments is highly prejudicial to the public interests. Add to this the restiveness of the press at the restrictions placed upon the transmission of military news, and a certain bluntness of manner which is the occasion of offence being sometimes taken where none is intended to be given, and you have the solution of his alleged unpopularity, and the reasons why he has thus been singled out for swift destruction.

To praise Gen. McClellan, whilst denouncing Secretary Stanton, is a part of the plan of the rebellion sympathizers; hoping thereby to create divisions and dissensions amongst the friends of the Union and the supporters of the Government.

I doubt that man's judgment who denies to Gen. McClellan great military skill, coupled with the most ardent and enthusiastic devotion to that flag under which he marshals his hosts for battle, as I question the sincerity and patriotism of him, who whilst exalting Gen. McClellan, vilifies and abuses the President and his constitutional advisers.

The true friend of our glorious cause, supports in their respective jurisdictions both Stanton and McClellan, for they are alike engaged with all their great powers in sustaining and upholding the best government that ever floated on the tide of time, and in crushing the most damnable rebellion that ever men or devils were engaged in, since the arch fiend himself made his impious attempt to supplant the master of Heaven, and to dethrone the Creator of the universe. [Applause.]

Let us, my friends, beware of the devices of these hollow-hearted, pretended friends, and let the true men of the nation, whether in the tented field, or the council chamber, be upheld and sustained, and let our denunciations be reserved for those who are endeavoring to destroy the Government, and disunite the States. Our fathers constructed this Government by long suffering, and under great and terrible privations. They cemented the Union of these States with their life's blood, and thus raised and reared the magnificent edifice, so that it should remain a monument to their wisdom and patriotism forever and forever. Shall their sons permit the destruction of this fair temple, and pass to their children, not the glorious inheritance which they received from their fathers, but a divided, mutilated and dissevered estate, without "form or comliness," to be regarded only by the nations of the earth, as a fit subject for scorn and reproach.

Shall the language of England's great poet ever be applicable to this "America of ours?"

"Land of the unforgotten brave,
"Whose clime, from plain to mountain's cave,
"Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave.
"Shrine of the Mighty, can it be
"That this is all remains of thee?"

No, no, Heaven forbid, rather let us look forward to that day, when peace shall again be restored to our common country; when the government, as pretended government, shall be recognized by any part of the American people, except that government which was presided over by Washington in its infancy, strengthened and perfected by Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in its youth, protected by the iron will and unflinching courage of Andrew Jackson in its early age, and now preserved from the attacks of a traitorous brood by the strong arms and willing hearts of more than five hundred thousand true American soldiers.

To this end, let us maintain our country's cause, with our treasure, and if needs be, with our blood. Let us refuse all intercourse, politically and personally, with such as are now false to the old flag, and let us swear by our manhood, and our hopes of heaven, never to yield to this rebellion, even though, in resisting it, our hearthstones should become a desolation and our homes a dream. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McMichael, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Convention representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party, reaffirms the sentiments embodied in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the loyal members of Congress at the national capital, July 12th, 1862, viz:

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, have been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathizers and abettors, and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, marked, as it has been, by extraordinary vigor in the discharge of all public duties, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and especially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, by a wise and prudent economy in the expenditures of the funds committed to his care, and by the unsparing devotedness of all its members, and in particular of the Governor himself, to the constant, harrassing, complicated and novel labors which the exigencies of the great rebellion have imposed.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis; those who are loyal to its constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, alike, non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy; until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.

The resolutions were read amidst great cheering and unanimously adopted.

Nomination for Auditor General.—Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, the present Auditor General, was unanimously nominated for re-election.

Nomination for Surveyor General.—Hon. Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne county, a Democratic Union member of the last Legislature, was unanimously nominated for Surveyor General.

A State Central Committee was appointed by the delegates, the chairman of which, —— of —— county, was appointed by the President of the Convention.

The Army of Virginia.

Address of Gen. Pope to his Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following address has just been issued:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field.

Let us understand each other. I have come from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him where he was found—whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one case has the enemy been able to place our Western army in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

In the meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions, and holding them, of lines of retreat, and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance. Disaster and shame lurk in the rear.

Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Green Mountain Boys Coming.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers will leave this city at six o'clock this evening, and will pass south through Philadelphia. The regiment is one thousand strong, and has attracted much attention from the fact of its being the first full one raised under the new levy. All the other New-England States made special efforts to send the first regiment under the new call, but Vermont's star was in the ascendant.—Their Colonel has received permission from the War Department to have the movements of the regiment published.

People's Union County Convention.

All the people of Huntingdon county who desire to sustain the National Administration in its holy and patriotic efforts to preserve our glorious Union; to put forth all Constitutional power to vindicate free government, are requested to select their respective Delegates on Saturday, 9th August, (Townships elect at 4 o'clock, P. M., Borough at 7 o'clock, P. M.,) to meet in County Convention TUESDAY afternoon, 2 o'clock, AUGUST 12th, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, &c.

H. G. FISHER,
July 16, 1862. Chairman People's Co. Con.

LEGISLATURE.

I have been asked if I will be a candidate for the Legislature; and thus publicly answer. I will accept that trust should it be committed to me by the people; and I pledge them faithful and fearless service with my best ability.

A. W. BENEDICT.
Huntingdon, July 23, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention.

J. H. O. CORBIN.
Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862.

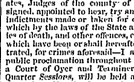
$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *educed* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

STRAY COW.—



Came to the property of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on or about the 5th inst., a red and white Speckled COW, 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.
Juniata Iron Works, July 21, 1862.

Blair County Normal School and Seminary:

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The First Quarter of the Fall Session of this Institution will commence August 11, 1862.

All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

For information, address

B. F. GIBBONY, Secretary.
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
July 23, 1862-2t.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and have a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 21st day of May, A. D. 1863, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by Insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1850," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM, '62.

FIRST WEEK.

Matthew Truman	vs	David Annandl, et al.
Andrew Hegle	vs	Henry Robison, et al.
Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
John Taylor, et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Beidleman & Haywood	vs	J. Brewster's Ex. Gar.
John Watt for use	vs	William McClure & Co.
John Snyder for use	vs	D. Brotherline with no.
Morris, Tucker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Matteru.

SECOND WEEK.

Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	Robert McCarl & wife.
Jeremiah B. Dutts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's Ad.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin Fu	vs	Michael Stone et al.
Benjamin Rinker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Grimly	vs	Daniel Houtz.
William McBirtit	vs	Sarah McBirtit.
George Vawn's Adm'r.	vs	Brice X. Blair.
J. Gillam & wife for use	vs	William Bullock.
Nathan Kelly's Executor	vs	Abraham Wagoner & Simon Snyder & Co.
Jamison Kelly	vs	George Wagoner's Abraham Wagoner.
James Kelly	vs	G. Wagoner et al's
J. Brewster's Executor	vs	Jeremiah Bauman &c.
Samuel Thompson's Adm'r	vs	Wm. Thompson's Adm'r.
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	James Kelly. et al.
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq.
John Brewster's Executor	vs	Jeremiah Bauman &c.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prothy.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Cumberland counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William D. Lyon his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of April, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday (and 18th day) of August, A. D. 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to one hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Tod Township, Huntingdon County, in the name of Geo. W. Speer, adjoining lands of R. R. Petrikin and McLane, unimproved.

Also—100 acres of land situated in same township, in the name of John McLane, bought from R. R. Petrikin, unimproved.

Also—The undivided ½ of 432 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the Houck Coal bank tract, John McLane and others, in the name of Speer and Dougherty.

Also—95 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining land of Martin's heirs on the South and West in the name of Speer and Martin, unimproved.

Also—325 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the above on the South in the name of Samuel Cornelius; having about forty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation.

Also—150 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the above warranted in the name of Eliot Smith, unimproved.

Also—George W. Speer's interest in lands of Michael and Joseph Martin, which he held under certain articles of agreement of record in Huntingdon County. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin H. Lane.

Also—The following described messuage or tract of land situate in Henderson township aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, on line of Alexander Gwin, Esq., and corner of land of James and John Simpson; thence by the latter, south, forty-seven degrees and a half west, one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post in the bottom of "Priscilla's" or "Cabin Hollow;" thence by the residue of the tract of which this is a part, north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and thirty-four perches and six-tenths, to a small chestnut oak grub on Cohostock's line; thence by the same, north, twenty-five degrees west, thirty-five perches to a post, where a hickory is called for on Gwin's line; by it south, eighty-nine degrees east, one hundred and seventy perches to a post, where a pine is called for, and south, forty-seven degrees east, thirty-one perches to the place of beginning; containing eighty-nine acres, one hundred and nineteen perches, and the usual allowance. Being part of a survey in the Frederick Ansbaugh, surveyed on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1786, on a warrant dated January 31, 1785, and part of a tract in the name of Hugh Bradey, together with all and singular, the improvements, rights, liberties, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Frickey.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 101 acres of land, more or less, situated in Shirley township, Huntingdon County, bounded on the South by land of —— Speer, on the north by land of Henry Shaver and others, on the east by the Juniata River, having thereon erected a house and stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 370 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Leas and McVitty and David Stamer on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out buildings. For further description see Record Book R. & I., No. 2, pages 348 of Book R. and 393 of Book I.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street, 60 feet, and extending back, one hundred feet; having thereon erected one frame dwelling house

Also—One lot of ground situate in the same village, bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

No 1—A tract of land in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

No 1—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining Black Log creek runs, adjoining land of Isett, Wigton and Co., and Black Log Mountain on the South and East, No. 4 in this levy, and land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, and land of Defendant occupied by Benjamin Long designated as No. 2 in this levy, on the north; containing 250 acres, to the same, more or less, of which about 150 acres are cleared; having thereon erected a stone grist mill, a blast furnace called "Winchester Furnace," a large stone dwelling house, a coal house, now used as a barn, a frame barn painted white, a carriage house, and thirteen log houses, with other buildings usually connected with a Furnace, together with the water power connected therewith, the same consisting of part of a tract warranted by the name of William Chambers and part of the Black Log tract and part of the Richard Ashman tract, &c.

No. 2—A tract of land in Cromwell township now occupied by Benjamin Long, adjoining No. 1 in this levy on the south, land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north, and the Henrietta Cromwell tract on the east, containing 320 acres, to the same, more or less, of which about 65 acres are cleared; having a log house and log barn thereon, being a part of the Bedford and Chambers tracts, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 3—A tract of land on Black Log Mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 & 2 in this levy, on the west, containing 150 acres, more or less, being the one-half of a tract surveyed on a warrant in the name of Henrietta Cromwell.

No. 4—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 in this levy, on the east, Rutter's land on the south, Wm. P. Orbison, and the heirs of Wm. Orbison on the north, containing 180 acres or thereabouts, of which about 120 acres are cleared, having two log houses and a log barn thereon, being now occupied by Benjamin Hoch and others, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 5—A parcel of land in Cromwell township, at the head of the mill dam, connected with the mill, and as described in No. 1 in this levy, adjoining land of Samuel Grove, Gwen Cleggett's heirs and Isett, Wigton & Co., containing 10 acres, more or less, of which about 6 acres are cleared.

No. 6—A tract of ridge land unimproved in Cromwell township, adjoining land of Andrew McGee on the north, Daniel Book on the west, Thos. E. Orbison on the south, and Rodgers on the east, containing about 60 acres, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Thomas Read.

No. 7—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining land of David Etnire on the north, land of Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north and east, and George Sipes on the east, containing about 72 acres, being part of the Joseph Grubb survey.

No. 8—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining Joshua Johns on the north, Frederick Harman on the east, Samuel Bolinger on the south, and Isett, Wigton & Co. on the west, containing about 140 acres unimproved.

No. 9—A tract of land on Jack's mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining land late of John Brewster and others, containing about 300 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared, with a house thereon, occupied by Andrew McConaghey.

No. 10—A tract of land in Cromwell township, now occupied by Andrew Banks, adjoining land occupied by Wm. Wallace on the east, Fleming on the south, Jacob Homan on the west, and Richard Heck on the north, containing 130 acres, more or less, of which about 40 acres are cleared, with a small house thereon.

No. 11—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 10 in this levy, on the west, Thomas E. Orbison on the north, Simon Gratz on the east, Solomon Banks on the south, containing about 75 acres, with about 40 cleared, with a house thereon, in which William Wallace resides.

No. 12—A tract of land in Cromwell township, warranted in the name of Josephus Ashman, adjoining lands of and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 21st day of May, A. D. 1850, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by Insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1850," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM, '62.

FIRST WEEK.

Matthew Truman	vs	David Annandl, et al.
Andrew Hegle	vs	Henry Robison, et al.
Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
John Taylor, et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Beidleman & Haywood	vs	J. Brewster's Ex. Gar.
John Watt for use	vs	William McClure & Co.
John Snyder for use	vs	D. Brotherline with no.
Morris, Tucker & Co.	vs	Harr

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 22, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A "DEMOCRATIC" PAPER.—For some months, we have heard of a strong desire on the part of a few *leading* politicians of this place to establish a new paper to advocate their notions of what is Democracy, loyalty to the Government, and political honesty. We have never had any objections to men of any party or faction starting a paper in this place or county. This is a free country, and we honor a bold man; but we despise a sneaking, unprincipled office-hunter. We are willing to give men notoriety if they wish it, especially when it affords us an opportunity to *explain*, which we shall do at another time. We merely mention now the *important* fact that a committee of town politicians have addressed a circular to Democrats of the county inviting them to meet at the Exchange Hotel in this place on the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a *loyal* Democratic press. The Committee not having furnished us with a copy of the Circular, we cannot have the pleasure this week of laying it before our Democratic readers, but we expect to have a copy sent to us in time for our next issue. We hope the meeting will be attended by all Democrats who feel that way inclined. We are ripe for fun and a war upon all who have forgotten that we have a country to save.

The circular we are informed, is signed by the following gentlemen, as a committee of invitation:

William Colon,
John S. Miller,
A. P. Wilson,
R. Milton Speer,
Joseph Reiger,
J. Simpson Africa,
David Caldwell,
George Mears,
G. Ashman Miller,
A. Lebkicher.

The horse speculators are pretty strongly represented on the Committee. Of course they will not denounce the Lincoln Administration for allowing the systematic plundering of the public treasury the State Convention complained of.

Front seats reserved for "Democrats" who have never been subscribers to the *Globe*, and for those who never intend to pay their subscription.

THERE will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place, on next Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE LICK RIDGES AHEAD.—We have received clover from Jas. Hutchison, of Henderson township, measuring three feet ten inches.

HEADQUARTERS, SMITH'S DIVISION, July 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.

Officers commanding Brigades and district Corps are requested to cause a correct roll of all officers and men who are on the field this day, to be made.

The Brigadier General commanding is anxious that the names should be preserved as records of men, who, not only in action, but by successive and fatiguing marches have shown what patriotism and endurance can effect in a righteous cause.

These officers and men Brig. General Smith regards as refined gold, and he requests that these rolls be sent to the Executives of their respective States.

By Order of Brig. General SMITH.
(Signed) L. D. H. CURRIE, A. A. G.

List of officers and men present in the field on July 3d, 1862, of Company C, 49th Regiment P. V.

Captain—John B. Miles.
2d. Lieutenant—A. G. Dickey.
1st. Sergeant—Wm. M. Irvin.
Sergeant—Samuel W. Irvin

CORPORALS.

T. D. Rider, J. M. Chaney, J. C. Fleisher, Robert Roach, Peter Miller.

PRIVATES.

William E. Anspach, Robert Ashton, William Bennet, G. H. Bolon, Jos. Bubarger, J. E. Bailey, J. G. Cornmesser, S. K. Wilson, Samuel Wellers, S. Cupp, Lawrence Crownover, Robert Davidson, H. S. Davis, B. T. Chaney, O. H. Gibbony, Augustus Heller, W. C. Miller, Henry Moyer, Achison McClellan, Joseph McQuillen, John N. Patterson, Wilson S. Roach, Thomas Rider, John Snyder, Samuel Steffey, D. H. Lytle.

All other members of the company not present, were either sick in hospitals, or had broken down while engaged in the six days fighting and night marching.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the company:

KILLED.

Edward Dale, shot through the heart, John McQuillen, shot through the neck, Renison Fitzgerald, struck by a shell.

WOUNDED.

1st. Lieutenant J. B. Eckelbarger—shot through the hand.

MISSING.

Corporal—Michael Wesley, Private—Samuel Longanecker.

Extract of a letter from a member of Company C, of the 49th P. V., dated "Camp No. 22, in the Field near Harrison's Landing, Va." inclosing for publication a copy of the above General Order and lists,

**** "Our men are somewhat rested after the extreme fatigue of our last work. We (referring to the Regt. in common with others in proximity to it), were in the hardest and thickest of all the battles, as we formed a portion of the rear guard. Gen. Hancock says we have been in the hardest fights of the war, and only saved ourselves by our firmness—never having given an inch of ground except to change our line of battle. Col Irvin has gone home sick. Lieut. Colonel Brisbane is also at home sick, and Major Hulings is in command. My box fell into the hands of the rebels, as our Sutler was obliged to leave his wagon. He was on his way from the White House with a load of goods.—I hope I shall capture the fellow who sports my coat."

Mr. Editor, in publishing the above order and list of patriots whose names are to be enrolled upon the records of our good old Commonwealth for their deeds of "patriotism and endurance in a righteous cause," ought you not to make another appeal to the love of country and pride of hundreds of young men in the town and county of Huntingdon who ought to fly to the relief of their suffering brethren in the army, borne down, as they have been, by conscript hordes of rebels, whose sole and avowed aim is to overturn the best system of human government which was ever devised by the wisdom of man? Can they listlessly hear the call of their country and of their suffering friends who have so nobly upheld the banner of the Union and of human liberty, and make no response? Will they allow an excuse for intervention in our affairs by foreign despots upon the very ground that we (twenty millions of freemen), are incapable of crushing out less than eight millions of "*rebels against the best interests of mankind.*"

Young men—lawyers, doctors, divines, working men, all, all come up to the standard of your duty in this hour of your country's need. This rebellion could soon be crushed if you would do so—and peace be restored to the land. Wait not, one for another, nor for who shall be designated leaders, but vie, one with another, for who shall be foremost in the march of duty. Soon we may have to fight the "world in arms" if you heed not the call of your country now. Behold the unanimity and the energy with which the other sex are working for the cause of human liberty, and for the relief and comfort of those who have perilled their lives in sustaining it. Lose not their respect by your inaction and indifference.

The following is the roll of the officers and men of Company D, 49th P. V., furnished in obedience to the foregoing order.

Captain—J. D. Campbell.
2d. Lieut.—F. Y. McDonald.

SERGEANTS.

A. C. Greenland, T. D. Hoffman, S. M. McMurtrie.

CORPORALS.

J. J. Cromer, David Megahan, T. H. McFarland, J. D. Cunningham, Alfred H. Clark.

PRIVATES.

William Barnaile, Isaac F. Beamer, Amos Bumgardner, Hunce Campbell, George W. Cromer, Robert A. Couch, Christian Couts, George Eckert, John Eby, John B. Hamden, John J. Hight, Geo. W. Hazzard, Geo. W. M'Call, *John S. M'Call, John J. Moore, John Morningstar, James M'Curdy, Edmund Miller, Jacob E. Nale, Wm. Nale, C. A Newingham, F. H. Price, Daniel Prough, James Ambrose, Calvin Patterson, W. K. Rahm, Arthur Rogers, Oliver S. Rumbarger, Wm. Sowders, Thad. P. Stephens, J. L. Shugart, Alfred Swope, *G. A. Westbrook, Robt.* S. Westbrook, J. M. David, Wm. Miller, Geo. W. Wills.

* *Since died from the effects of the fatigue and exposure.*

Besides those above named there are several upon detached duty, who remained at their posts.

The following is a list of the casualties in Company D, 49th Regiment P. V., during the recent battles near Richmond:

Killed—Travanian Gray.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. A. C. Greenland, slightly.
Corpl. Alfred Clark, slightly.

PRIVATES.

Henry Gray, severely; Samuel S. Dixon, severely, not dangerously; R. S. Westbrook, slightly; Isaac F. Beamer, slightly; Jacob C. Beck, slightly.

MISSING.

Henry Gray (wounded), Anthony White (wounded by accident), Samuel Funk (sick).

These parties had been sent to the rear, but could not be brought away for want of transportation.

J. D. C.

The brave boys of Company D, have seen much hard service. They were under fire almost every day for a week, and they behaved well. All honor to the brave boys of Huntingdon county.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRUCE CREEK, July 19th, 1862

WM. LEWIS, Esq.—A circular has recently been distributed to the faithful in this county. The following, though not an exact copy, I think, will convey the spirit and meaning of the document as fully as the original:

Yours, truly, JOSEPH PORTER

To the Faithful Followers of J. B.

WHEREAS, Since the suspension of the Huntingdon *Union*, there has been no organ of the Buchanan-Breckinridge party in this County, and the time has now come when the seven immortal principles, viz: the five loaves and two fishes, must be again secured or forever abandoned. AND WHEREAS, there has of late been much regret expressed by a certain class of people; lest the masses should forget the wise lessons of "democracy" as expounded by that *ripe* Statesman and distinguished and venerable ex-public Functionary, James Buchanan, and exemplified by the sagacious Cobb, and the virtuous Floyd, you are therefore requested to meet in Huntingdon on the 25th day of July inst., to take measures to re-establish the organ suspended by the cutting off of the public printing, and the unjustifiable and unconstitutional closing of the Corruption Fund by the present abolition administration.

The Editorial Department of the resuscitated organ of J. B., will most probably again be under the control of the "gifted young attorney," who so ably sustained and triumphantly vindicated the entire course of James Buchanan and his Cabinet, including the famous Lecompton Constitution, the Indian Trust Bonds, and the little arrangement for equalizing matters by putting all the arms in the hands of our "Southern Brethren," an administration whose financial policy raised the Government credit to such a height, and did so much to increase the happiness and prosperity of the people, and exalt us so much as a Nation in the estimation of the civilized world.

No one can forget the vigor with which he sustained the doctrine of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, in spite of the will of the people; or the manly manner in which he combatted the popular sovereignty doctrines of Douglas as set forth in the Cincinnati Platform. Indeed we think it was mainly owing to his efforts that Douglas was defeated and the true democratic vote cast for Jno. C. Breckinridge, the loyal Unionist and able defender of the Constitution and *Habeas Corpus* Act, and who is now proving his devotion to the Constitution by bravely fighting for *our* cause in the battle field.

He will be ably assisted by a gentleman of known ability and Africa's descent.

Come then all! Traitors, sympathizers, and secesh, open or secret.

The times are now propitious: our "Southern brethren" are looking to us for support and taking heart! The cry of abolition will paralyze the Government. Foreign intervention will soon satisfy the desires of our hearts! Now is the time to strike. But if you hesitate now, loyal citizens will rally to the support of the Administration and the army in the field; the Government will be sustained, the rebellion subdued, their leaders hung or banished, and we shall never again secure the "seven immortal principles," but in the language of the illustrious mormon saint, be sent to h—l across lots.

MANY DEMOCRATS, *Committee.*

P. S. Be sure to come.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is near at hand when we nominate candidates for the several offices, and from the sound flying through the air I think the indications are that there will be many applicants this year.

It is certainly fortunate for the country that there are so many patriotic citizens willing to lay aside their own business to serve their country at a time like this, when it must be evident to every person of thought, that the duties of a Legislator, either State or National, is very responsible—that the restoring of peace and order to our country depends much on the legislation this winter—and the man of reflection, with a proper sense of the responsibility that would rest on him, would be slow to take upon himself the obligation and duties of the office, unless doing it as a duty imposed upon him by the confidence of the people in his integrity and ability, preferring him to serve them. Yet lamentable as it is, we have to acknowledge that such is the pride and selfishness of some men that there are many that esteem themselves qualified to fill the, what ought to be, high position of a Legislator, who only seek it to gratify their pride and to make what they can out of it pecuniarily for themselves and friends, regardless of the public interest only so far as they can make it their own interest. Should you so far forget yourself as to ask them if they would volunteer to serve their country, they would return you a look of astonishment, saying as plain as a look can do, "You must be crazy to think that I would serve my country disinterestedly at the risk of my life." No, no, that is not them at all. But give them a contract that they can fleece the Government out of a good sum, or speculate on the necessities or sufferings of the soldier, or a civil office that they can indulge their pride and peculating propensities—that is what they want and almost claim as their right—and let the "mudsills" do the fighting and disinterested jobs.—The Great Teacher said, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Now, many of our best families have sons and brothers that have volunteered and are now serving their country regardless of the risk of life and limb, health or pecuniary advantage—for one of the peculiarities about this war is, that there is men in the ranks qualified to fill any office in the gift of the people, from the President down; and with mechanical genius to make anything, from a locomotive down to a wheelbarrow. In fact, it is the upraising of the nation of the warm-hearted self-sacrificing lovers of their country—"For what more can a man do than lay down his life for those he loves." Then why should not we, in preference to others, select of the fathers or brothers of those that are in harmony and sympathy with those in the tented field, that are capable to fill the several offices, National, State and County, for in them we have not only pledges but hostages for their fidelity to their country. I have read that in China, when they desire to honor a man, they honor his parents more, saying that it was from the teachings, and what he inherited from his parents, that made him honorable. If every Legislator—State and National—had sons or brothers fighting for the Stars and Stripes, what confidence it would give to the community that everything would be done that could be done, to restore peace again to our country, afford every facility for conducting the war, and for the comfort and health of the soldier. Then I would say again, Why shall not we select of them, those that are capable, without regard to party politics, to fill the several offices, National, State and County, for in them we have assurances of their fidelity.

A VOTER OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.
July 15, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing your valuable paper my attention was directed to an article headed, "Douglas Democrats." The article in question meets with the entire approbation of all consistent followers of the late Senator Douglas. It will not do for men, who have heretofore followed the standard of the defunct and corrupt Buchanan dynasty, to dictate to the honest friends of Mr. Douglas their position, as in the case of the Democratic (?) Convention, which recently assembled at Harrisburg. We have already felt the disastrous consequences of their rule.—What do we behold? The Democratic party as it was in the primeval days of Jefferson and Jackson? No, it is in the hands of a few corrupt, scheming men, anxious for gain. Principles are obliterated and honor sacrificed by them, in order to attain their purposes. Yet they "steal the livery of Heaven to worship the Devil in," and as a matter of necessity they assume the name of "Douglas Democrats," to bamboozle and defraud all honorable *patriotic men. But their schemes are* thread-bare, and a signal rebuke will follow in their course.

Yours, &c., W. S. H.

OUR YOUNG MEN.—Our country calls for three hundred thousand more able-bodied young men to take the field against the enemies of our flag, our Constitution and our country.—Will our young men hesitate until they are forced to do their duty. More men must fly to the battle-field, or our country is lost to liberty forever. We cannot believe that the hundreds of young men in this county will wait to be drafted—will wait until they are compelled to do that which they believe to be the duty of every true and loyal man.

☞ The following members of Capt. McCabe's Company O, 28th Regiment, who were captured at Linden Station, on May 15th, are imprisoned at Salisbury, North Carolina: Geo. W. Bowersox, E. Baker, Wm. Cain, J. Y. Funk, W. H. Glazier, Albert Miles, S. Reynard, Geo. Snyder, J. M. Salkeld, T. White.

☞ *In a list of wounded Union prisoners at Richmond*, we find the name of John Pope of Co. G, 5th Reg. Pa. R. Corps.

AT a meeting of the citizens held at the Court House on the evening of the 14th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Relief Board of Huntingdon County be requested to *continue*, and in proper cases, *increase* the allowance made to the families of Soldiers in service or who may hereafter enlist; believing that support as well as care and sympathy, are solemn duties resting upon those who remain at home, and believing too that this mode of affording relief is the most effectual and equal that can be devised, because *all* thus contribute according to their ability.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to look after and present the claims of those in this town and vicinity, who need assistance from the Board; especially those who from timidity or any other cause are in danger of being overlooked.

The Chair appointed S. T. Brown, Esq., Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., and John Williamson, Esq., a committee for the above mentioned purpose.

The Academy Examination.

The Spring Session of the Huntingdon Academy, under the charge of Prof. J. A. McCandless, closed with a public Examination, on Tuesday, 8th inst. Having been present, I deem it a duty to both Principal and pupils, to express the high degree of satisfaction which the exercises afforded me. The visitor was first struck with the admirable discipline of the school; the Principal evidently believes that *order*, Heaven's first law, should also be the first, and, perhaps, the *last* law of the teacher. The seats are well arranged, and the room is abundantly supplied with blackboards and is finely ventilated.

Owing to the large number of classes, there was not as much time devoted to each one, as could have been desired; but every question was so appropriate, and every answer so quick and satisfactory, that the conviction was irresistible that the instruction had been masterly and thorough. It was a pleasing scene to witness large classes of young boys and girls, with eyes sparkling with intelligence and attention, responding to abstruse inquiries with the clearness and grasp of mature age. And although not a parent, I could not help sharing the pride which swelled many a parent's heart at the gratifying success of the public exercises at the Academy. An interesting element of the day's enjoyment, was the vocal music, in which the whole school joined. The effect of forty voices mingled in happy union, was highly inspiriting.

This is Prof. McCandless' first term at the Academy, and the first of his labors is as profitable to his patrons, as it is honorable to himself. Constant in his attention, kind in his manner, and thorough in his instruction, he blends in graceful harmony the gentleman with the scholar and wins universal love and respect. It is gratifying to the friends of learning to know, that under the charge of such a man is our borough Academy.

OBSERVER.

A Tribute of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGT., P. R. CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, July, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifth regiment, P. R., held at their camp July 5th, 1862, Lieut. Col. J. W. Fisher was elected President, and Adjutant A. G. Mason, Secretary.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Major George Dare, Captain H. C. Ulman and Captain A. D. Collins, to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the officers at the loss of our late Colonel, S. G. Simmons, and to offer our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family.

The committee offered the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to permit Colonel S. G. Simmons, of the Fifth regiment P. R., to be taken from us in the midst of the great struggle for the protection and perpetuation of our Republican institutions, and while he was in the very height of his usefulness; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Simmons in the struggle of the 30th of June, while leading his brigade to the charge, this regiment, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and the service at large, has sustained a loss that will be long and deeply felt.

Resolved, That in Colonel Simmons was a complete blending of the brave soldier, the true patriot and refined gentleman, who by the associations of the past year had won the confidence and esteem of every officer and man of his command, and in his death we feel that we have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased, and trust that although the heavy hand of affliction has been laid upon them, that an All-Merciful Providence will sustain them in the dark hour of their grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Simmons, and published in the papers of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Union, Lycoming, Bradford, Lancaster and Northumberland counties.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FISHER, Pres't.
Attest: A. G. MASON, 1st and Adj't, Secretary.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PARKHURST, MURFREESBORO, Tennessee, July 8, 1862.

EDITOR OF GLOBE:—Perusing your paper almost weekly, and having seen recorded there, incidents which have happened in almost every part of the army but this, I assume the liberty, in a few moment's leisure, of giving you an account of a rebel trick with four of our soldiers while they were scouting. When about 7½ miles from camp, on the Lebanon pike, they were fired upon by a party of five or six armed rebels who were lying ensconced in the fence corner. After the first fire, our men, under the circumstances, deemed it best to surrender; but the rebels, brutes as they were, would not hear to it, and fired on until they had partly accomplished their hellish design. They killed one man belonging to Co. G, 7th Pa. Cavalry. Another man belonging to the same company I do, (M, 7th Pa. Cav.) had his left thigh pierced by two buckshot. Another had his right arm broken by a ball, while another lodged in his side, and in the left arm of the same man, from the elbow down, there were found *no less than eight buckshot*. The fourth man whose wounds were less painful, hurried to camp and gave the news, when the Third Battallion of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, consisting of companies B, G, I, and M, and companies A and C of the 4th Ky. Cavalry were despatched with all possible speed to the spot expecting to find the rebels in force. But we were disappointed. We threw out our pickets and scoured the country for a few miles around but saw no more of the rebels. We brought in 12 or 15 civilians and handed them over to Capt. Rounds, the Provost Marshall of this place. The boys were all anxious for a brush with the guerillas, but we returned to camp at midnight, disappointed, hungry and weary of the day's scout. Guerilla bands are forming all over the State, and they march under the black flag. They are constantly murdering our scouts and pickets, but they will soon be checked. Enough for the present.

WM. BOATE.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 21, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75
Common and Superfine	$4,75@5 00
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,20@1,10
Fair and Prime Red	$1,00@1,20
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	60
Oats	42
Clover seed, 1864 Do	$5,25
Timothy	$2,00
Wool	40@47c
Hides	4@5½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	28
Clover seed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Fish	8
Tallow	9

OBITUARY.

Let us drop a tear over the grave of the fallen patriot soldier. HENRY S. BOYER has gone to his long home; gone in the blushing bloom of youth—the pride of his parent—the hope of his friends. Whilst the nation bows in mourning at the slaughter of its sons, almost each household echoes its cry of grief for a lost member. History gives immortality to the fall of a brave officer, but the private in the ranks, dies unknown, though not unmourned.

HENRY S. BOYER was a member of Captain Wintrode's company, 53d Regiment, P. V.—He was wounded by a ball in the thigh, at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he fought with the steady courage of a Christian soldier. Borne, helpless, from the field, he was brought to the U. S. Hospital, at Philadelphia, where, after lingering in pain, though in patience, he expired on 20th of June, in the 22d year of his age.

The writer of this brief notice visited him frequently and bears willing testimony to the calm, Christian triumph with which he closed his eyes in death. Young hero, generous friend, farewell! The lesson of thy early loss will be rich in fruits for Liberty, and aching hearts will thank God that your sacrifice was in so holy a cause. W. J. G.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head-Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH BENNER,
116th Regiment, P.V.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Asaph Fagan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof. JOHN REED,
Huntingdon, June 25, 1862-4t.* *Auditor.*

CASSVILLE SEMINARY:

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included. For information, address

J. W. HUGHES,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Penna.

July 2, 1862-1t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of David Snyder, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, A. D. 1862, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern end of lot No. 11, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on Smith street, three feet six inches north of the north eastern corner of the brick building thereon erected; thence across said lot by line of lot now owned by John P. Anderson's heirs, and parallel with Allegheny street, forty-three feet to line of lot belonging to David Snyder's estate, thence along same to Allegheny street; thence by Allegheny street to Smith street; thence along Smith street to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a one story and basement brick building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest to be secured by bond or mortgage.

GRAFFIUS MILLER,
July 9, 1862. *Administrator.*

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 200 acres, 150 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, and a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. H. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
HON. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE ERY,
DAVID BUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

MAIL.	PAST LINE.	MORNING EXPRESS.	HUNTINGDON ACCOM.	STATIONS.	AFTERNOON EXPRESS.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 45
4 20	.....	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 10	.....	9 30
4 04	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 27
5 08	6 50	6 20	Huntingdon,		9 50	2 12	7 15
5 24	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 50	Spruce Creek,		9 26	.....	8 42
5 53	.....	.....	Birmingham,		.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,		9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,		8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria,		.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 25	Bell's Mills,		8 52	.....	7 59
6 40	9 05	7 50	Altoona,		8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 25
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	9 03
5 41	7 46	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	9 02
5 52	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 50
6 05	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 38
6 11	8 26	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 32
6 20	8 40	Cove,	11 10	8 20
6 25	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	8 17
LE 6 40	LE 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 8 00
	LE 9 10			
7 00	9 25	Riddlesburg,	10 35	7 40
AR 7 10	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 7 30
LE 6 40	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	AR 8 05
7 00	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	7 45
7 10	9 40	Crawford,	10 22	7 34
AR 7 20	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	LE 7 25
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.25 and $2.70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. (Express). Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK Express Trains, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 4.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND STATESMEN,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

(UP-STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer *inducements in price and quality*, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM LONNERSTADTER.

No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.

April 27, 1862-3m

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BABSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. B. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., *New York.*

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception. WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. FROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations. UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. S. MCLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pens,
John Street, Clerken

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thous and, *by the single day*, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS,

ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 61.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn *my prices.*

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862. S. S. SMITH.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depots and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Room from Three to Seven Dollars per week, *according to location.*

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

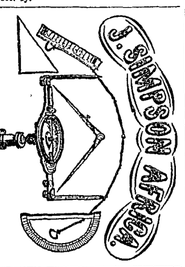
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish *Castings of* every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Barshear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable alphabetic index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections: also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—*Complete in one volume.* Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and Mc Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's *Composition and Rhetoric.*
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
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Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Philosophy.
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Child's " " "
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
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The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

TA

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRADY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,

and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

WATCHES

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '61.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

All Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin l of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina *purposes* at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

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It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

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For Young Folks.

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From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

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Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

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Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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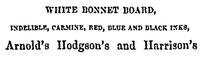
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Lejaun's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wilmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



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A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

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Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and